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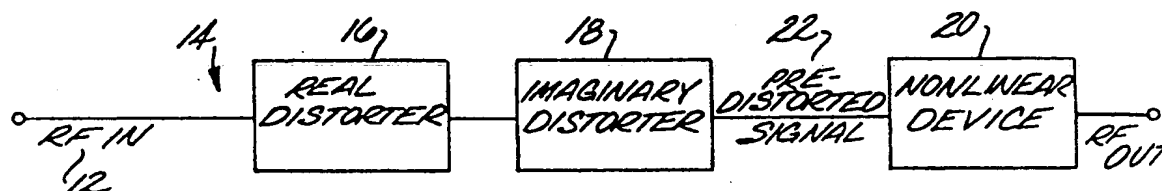
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(54) Title: IN-LINE PREDISTORTER FOR LINEARIZATION OF ELECTRONIC AND OPTICAL SIGNALS



(57) Abstract

An electronic circuit provides a linear output from a nonlinear transmission device. Second and higher order distortion of the nonlinear device is compensated by applying an equal magnitude predistorted signal with opposite sign to the real and imaginary components of the distortion. The input signal (12), at least one real distortion generating component (16), and in some applications an imaginary distortion generating component (18) are provided to the nonlinear device (20) on an in-line electrical path. An attenuator, an MMIC amplifier, a CATV hybrid amplifier, and a varactor may provide the predistorted signal. The real component of predistortion can be generated by an FET configured as a voltage controlled resistor or by the parallel combination of a diode and resistor connected in series with the signal path. A separate circuit including antiparallel diodes and reactive elements for generating frequency-dependent third order predistortion is provided.

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IN-LINE PREDISTORTER FOR LINEARIZATION OF ELECTRONIC AND OPTICAL SIGNALS

Field of the Invention

This invention relates to an electronic circuit for providing a linear output from an amplitude modulated transmission device such as a semiconductor laser which has an output distorted from its input due to inherent nonlinearity. The distortion of the nonlinear device is compensated by applying a predistorted signal to the input of the nonlinear device. The predistortion is chosen such that the distortion of the nonlinear device restores the undistorted signal.

Background

Directly modulating the analog intensity of a light-emitting diode (LED) or semiconductor laser with an electrical signal is considered among the simplest methods known in the art for transmitting analog signals, such as sound and video signals, on optical fibers. Although such amplitude modulation techniques have the advantage of significantly smaller bandwidth requirements than baseband digital modulation or frequency modulation, amplitude modulation may suffer from noise and nonlinearity introduced by the optical source.

Distortion inherent in certain analog transmitters prevents a linear electrical modulation signal from being converted linearly to an optical signal, and instead causes the signal to become distorted. These effects are particularly detrimental to multi-channel video transmission which requires excellent linearity to prevent channels from interfering with each other. A highly linearized analog optical system has wide application in CATV, interactive TV, and video telephone transmission, for example.

Linearization of optical and other nonlinear transmitters has been studied for some time, but proposed solutions suffer from practical disadvantages or cost penalties that limit usefulness to high value devices. Feedforward techniques, for example, require complex system components such as optical power combiners and multiple optical sources.

One method employed in the past to reduce distortion inherent in nonlinear devices has been predistortion. In this technique, a modulation signal is combined with a signal equal in magnitude to the distortion inherent in the nonlinear device but opposite in sign. When the nonlinear device is modulated by the combined signal, the device's inherent distortion is canceled by the distortion signal generated by the predistortion, and only the linear part of the source signal is transmitted. The intermodulation products in the predistortion signal are at frequencies that are additive and subtractive combinations of integer multiples of the input frequencies. In the distribution of AM signals for cable television, for example, there are often as many as 80 frequencies on a particular band and plenty of opportunities for second

1 order and third order intermodulation products of those frequencies.

Currently preferred predistortion techniques generally divide an input signal into two or more electrical paths and generate predistortion on one or more of the paths resembling the distortion inherent in the nonlinear transmitting device. The generated predistortion is the inverse of the nonlinear device's inherent distortion and serves to cancel the effect of the device's inherent distortion when recombined with the input signal before application to the nonlinear device.

Advanced multi-path predistortion circuits are flexible and highly effective for linearizing output of a wide range of nonlinear devices. One such multi-path predistortion circuit is disclosed in U.S. Patent 4,992,754, issued to Blauvelt et al. The circuit is capable of generating frequency specific distortion products for compensating frequency-dependent nonlinearities, and is useful for applications requiring an exceptionally high degree of linearity, such as, for example, CATV applications.

Although multi-path predistortion circuits can be used in a broad variety of applications, the design of these circuits is relatively complex. This complexity manifests itself in circuits that are often too expensive for applications needing only a modest degree of linearization. One skilled in the art would appreciate a low-cost circuit of relatively simple design for limited application, particularly if such a circuit were fabricated from existing low-cost components commonly used in signal transmission applications.

Those skilled in the art would also appreciate a circuit that could produce frequency dependent third-order distortion. Simple third-order distortion, such as that produced by an ideal diode, has the property that the distortion is real and independent of frequency. Many non-linear transmitters or amplifiers, however, contain reactive elements such as inductances, capacitances or delays, which cause the device to produce distortion depending on the input and output frequencies and the distortion frequencies. Nazarathy, U.S. Patent No. 5,161,044, discloses a circuit in FIG. 15 of that patent which produces essentially real, frequency-independent predistortion. The capacitors and inductors in Nazarathy are added for biasing purposes and to block the DC and AC currents. However, the circuit disclosed by Nazarathy may not have the right phase or frequency dependence for each set of input frequencies, to be substantially the same in magnitude and opposite in sign to the distortion produced by the non-linear device.

The present invention accordingly is addressed to a low-cost predistortion circuit reducing second and higher order distortion products produced by a nonlinear device and to a circuit for generating frequency dependent third-order distortion.

Brief Summary of the Invention

Thus, in practice of this invention according to one embodiment, an in-line predistortion circuit is provided for reducing distortion in the transmission of analog signals.

1 The distortion so generated, or predistortion, is adjusted to be substantially equal in
magnitude and opposite in sign to the second or higher order intermodulation product
distortion inherent in a nonlinear modulation device to which the signal is applied. The real
component of the predistortion signal is produced by a first device such as an amplifier, and
5 is adjusted in amplitude to match the amplitude of the distortion by the nonlinear device.
The imaginary component of the predistortion signal is adjusted through introduction of a
distortion signal out of phase with the real component of the predistortion signal on the
in-line electrical path. The real and imaginary components are combined to produce a single
modulation signal including intermodulation product distortion for application to the nonlinear
10 device. The in-line predistortion circuit largely linearizes the transmission of modulating
signals by cancelling distortion inherent in nonlinear transmitting devices and can be formed
with commonly-used, low-cost components.

In an alternate embodiment, the real component of the predistortion signal is produced
by a FET configured as a voltage-controlled resistor, connected from the RF signal path to
15 ground. In another embodiment, the real component of predistortion is produced by the
parallel combination of a diode and a resistor connected in series with the RF signal path.
The magnitude of the predistortion produced by these devices is adjustable by changing the
DC bias current supplied to the device.

In another alternate embodiment, a separate predistortion circuit is provided for
20 generating frequency-dependent third-order distortion. Frequency dependent third-order
distortion is generated by the combination of a pair of antiparallel diodes with reactive circuit
elements and delays. The magnitude of the predistortion produced by this circuit is
adjustable by changing the DC bias current supplied to the diodes.

25 Brief Description of the Drawings

These and other features and advantages of this invention will be better understood and
more fully appreciated by reference to the following detailed description when considered in
conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

30 FIG. 1 is a block diagram showing the general features of an in-line predistortion
circuit according to the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a block diagram showing an embodiment of an in-line predistortion circuit;

FIG. 3 is a block diagram of an alternate embodiment of the in-line predistortion
circuit of FIG. 2;

35 FIG. 4 is a schematic diagram of an intrastage filter employed in a predistortion
circuit;

FIG. 5 is a schematic of an interstage filter employed in a predistortion circuit;

FIG. 6 is an illustration of the effect of predistortion on the waveforms of a modulated
signal;

FIG. 7 is an illustration of the real and imaginary vector components of distortion;
 FIG. 8 is a schematic diagram of a hybrid predistortion circuit;
 FIG. 9A is a schematic diagram of a circuit including a FET configured as a voltage
 controlled resistor for producing primarily a real component of predistortion;
 FIG. 9B is an alternate embodiment of the circuit of FIG. 9A;
 FIG. 10A is a schematic diagram of a circuit including a parallel combination of a
 diode and a resistor for producing primarily a real component of predistortion;
 FIG. 10B is an alternate embodiment of the circuit of FIG. 10A;
 FIG. 11A is a schematic diagram of a circuit for generating frequency dependent third-
 order distortion; and
 FIG. 11B is an alternate embodiment of the third-order distortion circuit of FIG. 11A.

Detailed Description

The concept of predistortion is shown abstractly in FIG. 6. An input signal Y_0 is
 input to a predistortion network 40. The predistortion network has a nonlinear transfer
 function which deviates from linearity oppositely and inversely from the deviation of a
 nonlinear transmitter having a known transfer function 41. The signal Y_1 from the
 predistortion network is a combination of the input source signal Y_0 and predistortion
 resulting from the nonlinear transfer function in the predistortion network 40. Signal Y_1 is
 fed into the nonlinear transmitter and, after modulation by the transmitter, appears as a
 substantially linear signal Y_2 as a result of the inherent distortion of the transmitter inversely
 related to and cancelled by the predistortion of signal Y_1 .

The distortion generated by an exemplary nonlinear device is shown graphically in
 FIG. 7. The graph shows a polar display of the real component 50 and imaginary component
 60 of distortion which are combined to form a distortion vector 70. Using conventional
 notation, input signals

$$e^{i\omega_1 t}$$

and

$$e^{i\omega_2 t}$$

cause second order distortion products defined by the equation

$$Ae^{i[(\omega_1 + \omega_2)t + \theta]}$$

The real component of the distortion, i.e., the vector component of the distortion signal along
 the real axis (0° phase angle), is $A\cos\theta$; the imaginary component of the distortion, i.e., the
 vector component of the distortion signal along the imaginary axis (90° phase angle), is

1 Asin Θ . To provide linearized output from a nonlinear device, both the real and imaginary components of distortion in the nonlinear device should be cancelled. This is done by applying real and imaginary predistortion components varying inversely and oppositely from those produced by the nonlinear device.

5 Referring now to FIG. 1, in an exemplary in-line predistorter circuit according to the present invention, an input source signal 12 feeds into an in-line electrical path 14. By in-line electrical path, it is meant that the input source signal is passed through a single distortion producing path as opposed to being split between two or more separate paths connected in parallel. The in-line electrical path comprises in series a real distortion component generator 16 for generating primarily real distortion components and an imaginary distortion component generator 18 for generating primarily imaginary distortion components. Ideally, the combined distortion from the generators, applied to the nonlinear device, is equal and opposite to the distortion produced by the nonlinear device 20 to which the predistorted input source signal 22 is applied. The real distortion generator may include some imaginary component, and the imaginary distortion generator may have some real component. These are included when forming the vector sum of the real and imaginary components to match the distortion of the nonlinear device.

10 FIG. 2 illustrates an exemplary embodiment of a practical in-line predistorter circuit including, serially, a monolithic microwave integrated circuit (MMIC) amplifier 30, a CATV hybrid amplifier 32, an RF inverter 34, and a varactor 36 preceding a nonlinear device such as a laser. The signal on the in-line path feeds first into a single-ended amplifier, e.g., the MMIC amplifier, for generating primarily real components of predistortion. The MMIC amplifier is a low-cost component commonly used in RF circuit designs. The MMIC has the advantage of low cost, but similar performance is obtained from amplifiers built as hybrid integrated circuits or built from discrete components. The output of the MMIC amplifier comprises the amplified input fundamental frequencies and intermodulation distortion of the input signal frequencies. Primarily second order intermodulation products are produced by the MMIC amplifier.

20 The amplitude of the real component of the distorted output from the MMIC amplifier is preferably matched in amplitude to the amplitude of the real component of the inherent distortion predicted in the nonlinear transmission device. However, the MMIC amplifier has been found to exhibit distortion characteristics only proportional to those of a nonlinear laser and may need adjustment. The distortion from the MMIC amplifier is generally of larger magnitude than that produced by the nonlinear laser for equal input signal levels. To match distortion amplitudes, the output signal level from the MMIC must be lower than the input signal level to the laser. This requires using a gain block between the MMIC and the laser. It may also be required to introduce attenuation through the attenuator 38 before the MMIC

1 to have each component operating at the current signal level.

Due to its low cost, wide use in coaxial distribution networks, and linear output over input frequencies of interest, the CATV hybrid amplifier 32 is suitable for boosting the output signal of the MMIC amplifier. The CATV amplifier produces negligible distortion over most low to moderate signal levels. At high signal levels, the CATV amplifier may exhibit distortion. However, this is not a problem because the signal levels at which distortion occurs are generally higher than those of interest for modulation of a typical nonlinear laser device.

10 The amount of attenuation and the CATV amplifier gain may be varied as necessary to produce distortion products in the input modulation signal. The magnitude of distortion in the MMIC is determined by the strength of the input signal. The distortion is greater at high signal strengths. Thus, if a greater distortion is desired, the input signal may be attenuated less and the gain of the CATV hybrid amplifier reduced. Likewise, the bias on the MMIC amplifier and CATV amplifier may be adjusted for varying the relative amplitude of distortion. By driving the MMIC amplifier harder, a larger distortion is obtained (relative to the signal strength) than if the input signal is smaller.

15 The predistorted signal adjusted to the proper level by the CATV amplifier is inverted, if necessary, in the RF inverter 34 to provide a signal that can be used to cancel the real component of the distortion in the nonlinear device.

20 The imaginary component of the predistortion signal is primarily generated in the exemplary embodiment by the varactor 36, formed in a typical embodiment by a resistor 68 and diode 72 connected to ground. The varactor, which has a capacitance which varies with voltage, produces harmonic distortion products that increase with the square of frequency of the input signal and are 90° out of phase with the fundamental signals. When the varactor is used without a resistor, the distortion generated is purely imaginary, increasing in amplitude in proportion to the frequency of the distortion signal. Including the resistor introduces a small real component that can be varied by varying the value of the resistor.

25 The imaginary component of the predistortion signal created by the varactor is controlled by varying the voltage to the varactor input 74 from an external source. As the voltage is increased, lower distortion is produced due to the smaller variation of capacitance with voltage at higher reverse bias. At lower voltages, the diode exhibits greater distortion. This adjustment in the varactor, like the amplitude adjustment, may also be made manually or automatically. Assuming a simple sine wave input on the in-line path through the varactor, the peaks of the sine wave would shift forward in time, and the valleys backward.

30 Although it is primarily used to generate real distortion components, the MMIC amplifier may have various mechanisms for distortion, some of which may be frequency dependent and some of which shift the phase of the distortion. Different mechanisms may

1 predominate at different bias voltages. By varying the bias voltage to the amplifiers through
bias inputs 76, 78 and the input voltage to the varactor at input 74, the distortion can be
adjusted as necessary in most cases to compensate the nonlinear device.

5 It is found that manual adjustment of amplitude, frequency and phase is usually
completed in less than a few minutes. What one does is make an appropriate adjustment
while observing the distortion in the output of the nonlinear device. The adjustment seeks
to minimize the final distortion of the nonlinear device. The optimum adjustment is when
the predistortion signal is of the same magnitude as the distortion inherent in the nonlinear
10 device, and the predistortion is exactly 180° out of phase with the distortion. Such an
adjustment may also be made automatically through the use of a feedback control circuit, for
example. If the nonlinear characteristics of a particular device are known in advance or
measurable, the bias voltages of the MMIC amplifier, CATV amplifier and the varactor can
be electronically tuned even more rapidly.

15 Once the real and imaginary components of the predistortion signals on the in-line
electrical path have been set, the signal is output to a nonlinear transmission device for
modulation of the signal.

The exemplary embodiment described is useful for a variety of nonlinear device
applications, but in some cases requiring greater linearity, different or additional components
20 may be necessary on the in-line path. For example, in some cases, the circuit illustrated in
FIG. 2 may not produce distortion products with phases that exactly match that of the
nonlinear device across the band. Simply varying the bias of the components of a circuit
such as illustrated in FIG. 2 may be insufficient to achieve the desired linearization. A
reactive circuit such as illustrated in FIG. 3 may be used to correct such a phase difference.
25 The circuit of FIG. 3 has a relatively flat amplitude response and a nonlinear phase response
caused by the LRC combination 80 including a resistor 82, an inductor 84, and a capacitor
86. Other all-pass filter circuits with substantially more nonlinear phase responses can also
be used, but at somewhat greater cost.

30 In the simple approach to in-line predistortion, the predistorter comprises individual
building blocks with their signals summed to give the desired linearization signal. Among
the basic building blocks are series and shunt forward biased diodes, transistors, single-ended
amplifiers, CATV amplifiers, and varactor diodes. These blocks can be used as single
distorter elements or in combination with passive components such as resistors, capacitors,
and inductors. In many cases, however, it is not possible to synthesize the correct
35 predistortion signal from individual blocks. For example, an exemplary transmission device
may be a semiconductor laser or LED modulated by the output signal. The inherent
distortion of such a device often is not independent of frequency. Generally speaking, the
distortion is inherently greater at higher frequencies. In such cases, a combination of various

1 elements or basic groups of elements, each forming a stage, may be necessary.

One or more filters can be used within a single stage or between stages to tailor the performance of the in-line predistorter for a particular application. For example, to adjust for frequency dependent distortion of the nonlinear transmitting device, the output of the amplitude adjustment block is fed into a frequency adjustment or "tilt" adjustment intrastage filter 100 as illustrated in FIG. 4. The tilt adjustment is a variable filter such as a variable resistor 102 and capacitor 104 in a feedback loop or other similar means which increases the amplitude of the distortion at high frequencies for an "up-tilt". Similarly, feedback may be used in an intrastage filter for decreasing distortion at higher frequencies for a "down-tilt." This adjustment, like the amplitude adjustment, may be done either manually or automatically.

Frequency dependence of the signal from the predistortion components may also be compensated via an interstage filter 110 as illustrated in FIG. 5. In this embodiment, more high frequency distortion passes the resistor 114 and capacitor 112, thereby providing an up-tilt of predistortion. By passing more or less of the high frequency distortion products than the low-frequency distortion products, the tilt adjustment enables the predistortion signal to be tailored more precisely to the inherent distortion characteristics of the nonlinear device.

Typically, the amplitude adjustment is made to compensate for the distortion occurring at the low frequency end of the band. The frequency adjustment is then made as an up-tilt to compensate for distortion at the high frequency end of the band. It may be noted that this same effect can be achieved by amplitude adjustment at the high frequency end, and an up-tilt or down-tilt on the low-frequency end as an appropriate attenuation or amplification of the signal.

All of the embodiments hereinabove described have been strictly in-line wherein each of the distorters is effectively in series with a non-linear device or with other predistortion components. In other words, the entire fundamental signal is operated upon by the predistorting component or components. Even the embodiment in FIG. 4 which appears in the drawing to have components in parallel simply has a distorter coupled to a filter which may include a parallel signal path or a series signal path, as illustrated in FIG. 5.

It may be advantageous to employ inexpensive in-line distortion components at least partly in parallel in some embodiments. The distortion produced in the parallel path or paths may be additive and provide greater adjustability. An exemplary arrangement of multiple distorters is illustrated in FIG. 8.

In this embodiment, an input signal 12 is fed into an in-line electrical path having a number of predistortion components A, B and C in circuit series. These distorters are symbolic of any number of such predistortion components which may be included in the in-line path, with each contributing a real or imaginary component of distortion in selected

1 frequency ranges, for example, which cumulatively produce a predistorted output signal which may be employed for cancelling distortion in a nonlinear device downstream from the predistortion circuit illustrated.

5 In some applications it may be desirable to include a splitter 41 in the signal path for extracting a portion of the signal and applying it to an additional distorter D in a parallel path. The parallel path may also include a filter 43, as described above. A delay 44 is also included in the parallel path (or in principal path, as appropriate) so that the combined distortions from the two paths best match the distortion characteristics of the transmission device.

10 In the illustrated embodiment, the splitter 41 and coupler 46 are located between some of the distortion components in the in-line path. This is merely emblematic, and the parallel path may be located in essentially any sequence with the other distorters.

15 In such an embodiment, the parallel distortion path including the distorter D may be employed as a coarse compensation adjustment. Typically, there would be only amplitude adjustment in the parallel distortion path although it is quite feasible to have tilt adjustment as well. Typically, the filter and delay may be fixed to be appropriate for most of the output devices expected to be served by the predistortion circuit. The in-line distortion components A, B, C, etc. are used as fine alignment elements.

20 As illustrated, three such predistortion devices are in-line but there may be more or less and they may be placed anywhere in the principal signal path. Suitable amplifiers or attenuators may also be spaced along the signal path for providing the optimum RF level for each of the in-line distorters. The parallel path may include more than one distortion component. For example, both a MMIC amplifier and a varactor may be present for both
25 real and imaginary components of distortion. Such additional distorters may both be in one parallel path, or may be in more than one parallel path.

30 An advantage of a hybrid design having in-line distortion with real and imaginary components and a parallel path for coarse predistortion is that the varactors and MMIC amplifiers are quite easily automatically adjusted to provide optimum predistortion for a selected output device. Thus, an in-line predistorter with a parallel path for coarse predistortion may be both more economical and more easily automatically adjustable than a more sophisticated predistorter with parallel paths for generating second and third order predistortion components.

35 Another advantage of such an arrangement is that distortion adjustments can be made in the parallel path with virtually no effect on the fundamental signal. A disadvantage is the splitter and coupler needed for the parallel path or paths. Additional amplifiers may be required to compensate for signal losses in the parallel paths. Thus, such an arrangement may have increased cost, complexity, size and power consumption. It may therefore not be

1 desirable for other than specialized applications.

5 An advantage of a purely in-line predistorter is that there is no need to assure that the signal in a parallel path is in phase with the signal in the principal path when the signals are recombined. Furthermore, an amplifier is ordinarily used in the circuit and the MMIC amplifier or the like may be used as both the required amplifier and means for producing desired predistortion.

10 Many variations and modifications will be apparent to those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. Many components may be used to form a distortion generating stage, including, for example, transistors or diodes. Any groups of distortion stages may be manipulated with filter stages to provide a desired predistortion signal to the nonlinear device.

15 Also, a number of different devices may be used to generate the in-line predistortion. Referring to FIGS 9A and 9B, in an alternate embodiment of the present invention, the real component of predistortion is produced by a FET 120 configured as a voltage controlled resistor connected to the RF signal path and to ground. Like reference numerals are used to designate like components in FIGS. 9A and 9B. Referring to FIG. 9A, as the voltage at the drain 128 is increased, the drain current increases. The drain current is not linearly proportional to the drain voltage, however, because of the non-linear dynamics of the FET and also because the changing source current flows through the source resistor 130, causing the gate-source voltage to change. Since the drain current is a non-linear function of the drain voltage, the RF insertion loss is modulated by the RF signal, causing predistortion. The amount of predistortion can be adjusted by varying the DC bias current through the FET. Typically the differential resistance increases with increased bias current. Consequently, a positive voltage swing in the RF signal will momentarily decrease the insertion loss.

20 Referring to FIG. 9B, this predistortion circuit also contains a FET configured as a non-linear resistor, but in this configuration the RF signal is applied to the opposite end of the non-linear resistor, so that a positive voltage swing in the RF signal will momentarily increase the insertion loss. Accordingly, the circuit of FIG. 9B produces distortion opposite in sign to the distortion produced by the circuit of FIG. 9A.

25 Referring to FIGS. 10A and 10B, in yet another embodiment, the real component of predistortion signal is produced by the parallel combination of a diode 140(D1) and a resistor 142(R1), connected in series with the RF signal path. Like reference numerals are used in FIGS. 10A and 10B to designate like components. The magnitude of the predistortion is adjustable by changing the DC bias current supplied to the device.

30 The resistor R1 in FIGS. 10A and 10B is typically some fraction of the characteristic impedance of the circuit. In operation, the RF currents flowing through resistor R1 cause

1 RF voltages to appear across the diode. The differential resistance of the diode decreases
when the forward voltage across the diode increases. Thus, in FIG. 10A, a positive voltage
swing in the RF signal will momentarily decrease the insertion loss of the circuit. The
resistors 144(R2) and 150(R3) are used to provide bias to the diode; capacitor 146(C1) is a
5 DC-blocking capacitor. FIG 10B differs from FIG 10A only in that the second-order
distortion is of the opposite polarity, since in FIG. 10B, a positive voltage swing in the RF
signal will momentarily increase the insertion loss of the circuit.

Referring to FIGS. 11A and 11B, additional circuits according to the present invention
are disclosed for generating frequency dependent predistortion. The embodiments of FIG 11A
10 and 11B are for generating frequency dependent third-order distortion. The predistortion
generated by these circuits varies as a function of the input frequencies and distortion
frequencies. Like reference numerals are used to designate like parts in FIGS. 11A and 11B.
Each circuit consists of an antiparallel pair of diodes 160, 162 connected in parallel with a
resistor 164(R1) and in series with the signal path 165. The circuit may also include one or
15 more inductor 166(L1), capacitor 168(C1), or delay line 170 elements connected to or
inserted into the circuit. The reactive elements cause the predistortion generated by the
circuit to be frequency-dependent, and this has been found to improve the circuit's ability to
linearize some transmitters and amplifiers.

20 In operation, current flows through each of the diodes as a non-linear function of the
voltage across each diode. In the circuit of FIG. 11A, the presence of the inductor 166 (L1)
causes the phase of the voltage across the diodes to lead the phase of the signal at the output
174 of the predistorter. It also causes the phase of the signal at the output to lag the signal
at the input 176, and it further causes the predistortion voltage at the output to lead the non-
25 linear currents produced in the diode. The net result is that at the output, the predistortion
leads the signal. This effect is larger at high frequencies, where the impedance of the
inductor is larger. For the same reason, the magnitude of the predistortion is larger for high
input frequencies, since the voltage drop across the inductor (which contributes to the total
voltage drop across the diodes) is larger.

30 Referring to FIG. 11B, the delay line 170 causes the input signal reaching one end of
the diode pair to be delayed in phase relative to the signal reaching the other end of the diode
pair, and the latter signal is attenuated by the series resistor 164. Because the voltage across
each diode equals the difference between the signals at the two ends of the diode pair, the
phase delay of the voltage across the diodes relative to the input voltage considerably exceeds
35 the time delay produced by the delay line. In addition, the predistortion produced by the
diode pair is further delayed in reaching the output because a fraction of it must travel back
through the delay line. In this circuit, the net result of introducing the delay line is to retard
the phase of the predistortion relative to the signal. The relative phase lag is larger at higher

1 frequencies, since the delay introduced by the delay line corresponds to a greater fraction of
a cycle at these frequencies. In addition, the magnitude of the predistortion is larger at
higher frequencies since at these frequencies the signals at the two ends of the diode pair,
5 having an increased phase difference, have a larger vector difference, and cause a larger
voltage to appear across the diode pair.

The invention described is not limited to any particular application. For example,
although described and illustrated in the context of a TV signal modulating a laser or light
emitting diode, other nonlinear devices such as amplifiers may have inherent distortion
largely cancelled by this technique. Also, the same principle of in-line distortion cancellation
10 may be used, for example, in a receiver, in which case the distortion devices may be
downstream of the nonlinear device. Because of such variations, the invention may be
practiced other than as specifically described.

1 WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A predistortion circuit comprising:
an input and an output for a signal having fundamental frequencies;
5 real means connected between the input and the output for generating primarily a real component of intermodulation products of the fundamental frequencies;
imaginary means in line with the real means for generating primarily an imaginary component of intermodulation products of the fundamental frequencies;
10 means for adjusting the real and/or imaginary means for producing a vector sum of the real and imaginary components having an amplitude equal and opposite to the distortion of a nonlinear device; and
a nonlinear device in line with the real and imaginary means having inherent distortion with a vector sum substantially opposite to the vector sum of the real and
15 imaginary components.
2. The predistortion circuit of claim 1 further comprising filtering means coupled to the real and imaginary means for adjusting the amplitude of the intermodulation products as a function of frequency.
- 20 3. The predistortion circuit of claim 1 further comprising means for adjusting bias of the real means for adjusting the amplitude of the real component of the intermodulation products relative to the amplitude of the fundamental frequencies.
- 25 4. The predistortion circuit of claim 1 further comprising means for adjusting bias of the imaginary means for adjusting the amplitude of the imaginary component of the intermodulation products relative to the amplitude of the fundamental frequencies.
- 30 5. The predistortion circuit of claim 1 further comprising an additional distortion component in a secondary path in parallel with at least a portion of a principal signal path between the input and output.
- 35 6. The predistortion circuit of claim 1 wherein the real means comprises a FET configured as a voltage controlled resistor.
7. The predistortion circuit of claim 1 wherein the real means comprises a diode and impedance connected in parallel.

1 8. The predistortion circuit of claim 1 further comprising means for generating frequency-dependent third-order distortion coupled to the nonlinear device.

5 9. A predistortion circuit comprising:
 means for inputting an input modulation signal for a nonlinear device into an in-line electrical path;
 means in the in-line electrical path for generating primarily a real component of at least second order intermodulation products having a relative amplitude proportional to the amplitude of distortion in the nonlinear device;
10 means in the in-line path for generating primarily imaginary components having at least second order intermodulation products proportional to the distortion of the nonlinear device; and
 a nonlinear device coupled to the output of the in-line electrical path for modulation by a predistorted output signal comprising the input modulation signal and intermodulation product predistortion generated in the in-line electrical path.
15

20 10. The predistortion circuit of claim 9 further comprising filtering means coupled to the intermodulation product generating means for adjusting the amplitude of the signal on the in-line electrical path as a function of frequency for providing frequency dependent predistortion for the nonlinear device.

25 11. The predistortion circuit of claim 9 further comprising:
 means for attenuating the input modulation signal coupled to the input of the intermodulation product generating means; and
 linear amplifying means for amplifying the output of the real component generating means.

30 12. The predistortion circuit of claim 11 wherein the linear amplifying means comprises a CATV hybrid amplifier.

35 13. The in-line predistortion circuit of claim 9 further comprising biasing means for adjusting amplitude of the distortion generated by the means for generating the real components of distortion.

 14. The predistortion circuit of claim 9 wherein the intermodulation product generating means comprises a MMIC amplifier.

1 15. The predistortion circuit of claim 9 wherein the means for generating imaginary components of distortion comprises a varactor.

5 16. The predistortion circuit of claim 9 further comprising an additional distortion component in a secondary electrical path in parallel with at least a portion of the in-line electrical path.

10 17. The predistortion circuit of claim 9 wherein the means in the in-line electrical path for generating primarily a real component comprises a FET configured as a voltage controlled resistor.

15 18. The predistortion circuit of claim 9 wherein the means in the in-line electrical path for generating primarily a real component comprises a diode and impedance connected in parallel.

 19. The predistortion circuit of claim 9 further comprising means in the in-line path for generating frequency dependent third-order distortion.

20 20. A predistortion circuit comprising:
 a nonlinear transmission device having an input for receiving modulation signals on an in-line path;

25 at least one distortion producing element on the in-line path for primarily generating distortion products of fundamental input frequency signals in the modulation signals substantially proportional to a real component of distortion produced by the nonlinear device;

30 at least one other distortion producing element on the in-line path for primarily generating distortion products of fundamental input frequency signals in the modulation signals substantially proportional to an imaginary component of predistortion produced by the nonlinear device; and

 at least one filter on the in-line path for filtering the modulation signals applied to the nonlinear device as a function of frequency.

35 21. The predistortion circuit of claim 20 wherein the distortion producing element comprises a single-ended amplifier.

 22. The predistortion circuit of claim 20 wherein the nonlinear device is a semiconductor laser.

1 23. The predistortion circuit of claim 20 wherein the filter element comprises an
LRC circuit.

5 24. The predistortion circuit of claim 20 wherein the filter is coupled between at
least one pair of distortion generating elements.

 25. The predistortion circuit claim 20 wherein the filter is shunted across at least
one of the distortion generating elements.

10 26. The predistortion circuit of claim 20 further comprising an additional distortion
producing element in a secondary path in parallel with at least a portion of a principal signal
path between the input and output.

15 27. The predistortion circuit of claim 20 wherein at least one distortion producing
element comprises a FET configured as a voltage controlled resistor.

 28. The predistortion circuit of claim 20 wherein at least one distortion producing
element comprises a diode and impedance connected in parallel.

20 29. The predistortion circuit of claim 20 wherein at least one distortion producing
element comprises a pair of antiparallel diodes for generating frequency dependent distortion.

25 30. A predistortion circuit having an in-line electrical path for introducing an input
modulation signal to a nonlinear device, the circuit comprising:
 a single-ended amplifier on the in-line path for generating second-order
distortion products proportional to the amplitude of distortion generated by the nonlinear
device; and

30 a varactor serially coupled to the single-ended amplifier on the in-line path for
primarily altering an imaginary component of products generated by the single-ended
amplifier.

35 31. The predistortion circuit of claim 30 further comprising a CATV hybrid
amplifier serially coupled to the single-ended amplifier on the in-line path for amplifying the
distortion products generated by the single-ended amplifier.

1 32. The predistortion circuit of claim 30 further comprising an RF inverter serially coupled to the single-ended amplifier on the in-line path for inverting the distortion products produced by the single-ended amplifier.

5 33. The predistortion circuit of claim 30 further comprising an interstage filter on the in-line path serially coupled between the single-ended amplifier and the nonlinear device.

10 34. The predistortion circuit of claim 30 wherein the single-ended amplifier has an input for receiving an attenuated input modulation signal and an output coupled to a CATV amplifier for substantially linearly amplifying the distortion products generated by the single-ended amplifier.

15 35. The predistortion circuit of claim 30 wherein the single-ended amplifier comprises a bias input for altering distortion generating characteristics of the single-ended amplifier.

20 36. The predistortion circuit of claim 30 wherein the varactor comprises a voltage input for adjusting imaginary component altering characteristics of the varactor.

25 37. The predistortion circuit of claim 30 wherein the nonlinear device comprises a semiconductor laser.

30 38. The predistortion circuit of claim 30 further comprising:
an attenuator coupled to the single-ended amplifier on the in-line path for introducing an attenuated input modulation signal to the single-ended amplifier; and
a CATV amplifier coupled to the single-ended amplifier for amplifying output of the single-ended amplifier.

35 39. The predistortion circuit of claim 30 further comprising antiparallel diodes coupled to reactive elements for generating frequency dependent distortion.

1 40. A predistortion circuit comprising:
 an input and an output for a signal having fundamental frequencies;
 real means connected between the input and the output for generating primarily
a real component of intermodulation products of the fundamental frequencies;
5 imaginary means connected between the input and the output for generating primarily an
imaginary component of intermodulation products of the fundamental frequencies;
 means for adjusting the real and/or imaginary means for producing a vector sum
of the real and imaginary components having an amplitude equal and opposite to the
distortion of a nonlinear device; and
10 a nonlinear device in line with the real and imaginary means having inherent
distortion with a vector sum substantially opposite to the vector sum of the real and
imaginary components.

15 41. The predistortion circuit of claim 40 wherein at least one of the means for
generating a component of intermodulation products is in an electrical path in-line with the
other means for generating a component of intermodulation products.

20 42. The predistortion circuit of claim 40 wherein at least one of the means for
generating a component of intermodulation products is in an electrical path in parallel with
the other means for generating a component of intermodulation products.

25 43. The predistortion circuit of claim 40 wherein the real means comprises a FET
configured as a voltage controlled resistor.

 44. The predistortion circuit of claim 40 wherein the real means comprises a diode
connected in parallel to an impedance.

30 45. The predistortion circuit of claim 40 further comprising means coupled to the
nonlinear device for generating frequency dependent third-order predistortion.

35 46. A predistortion circuit for generating frequency dependent predistortion having
a sign opposite to distortion produced by a non-linear device and having substantially the
same magnitude as the distortion produced by the nonlinear device, the circuit comprising:
 an input for receiving an RF signal for the nonlinear device; and
 means, in combination with a non-linear element, for producing predistortion that
varies as a function of frequencies of the input signal.

1 47. The predistortion circuit of claim 46 further comprising means for adjusting the
magnitude of predistortion.

5 48. The predistortion circuit of claim 46 wherein the nonlinear element comprises
a diode.

 49. The predistortion circuit of claim 46 wherein the nonlinear element comprises
a pair of antiparallel diodes.

10 50. The predistortion circuit of claim 46 wherein the means for producing
predistortion produces predistortion that varies as a function of distortion frequencies.

15 51. The predistortion circuit of claim 46 wherein the circuit generates frequency
dependent odd-order predistortion.

 52. The predistortion circuit of claim 51 wherein the circuit generates frequency
dependent third-order predistortion.

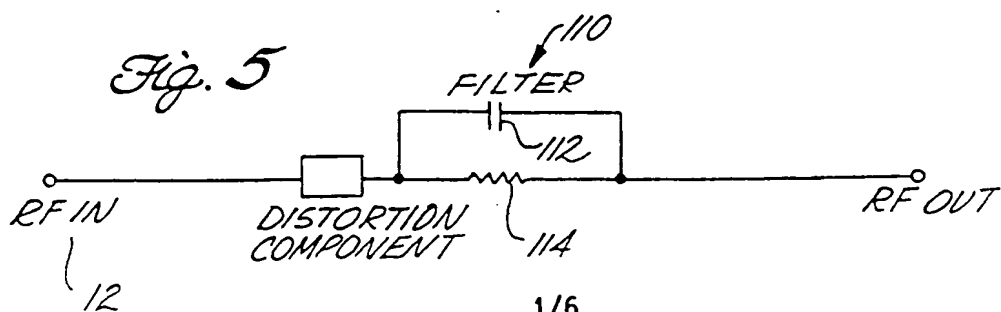
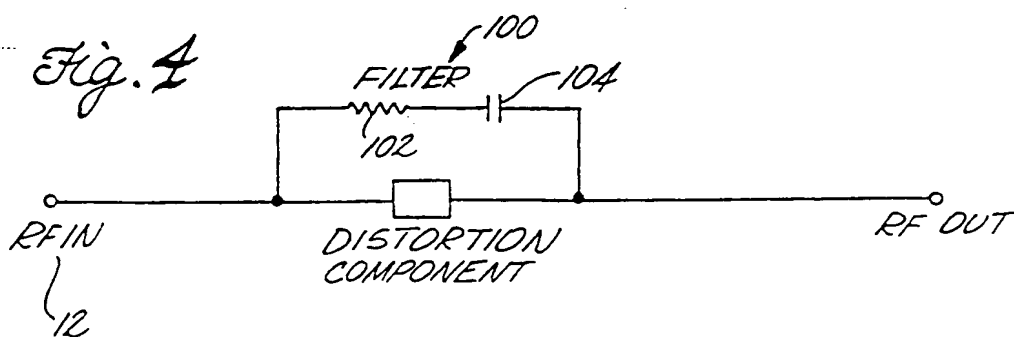
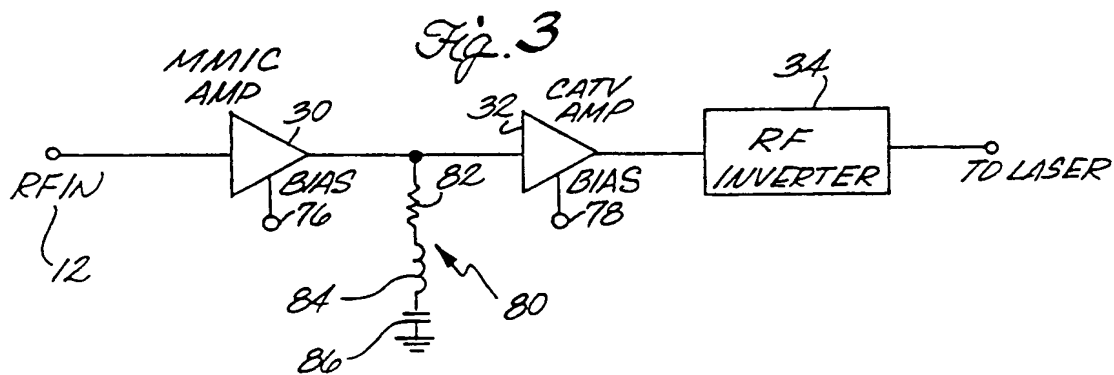
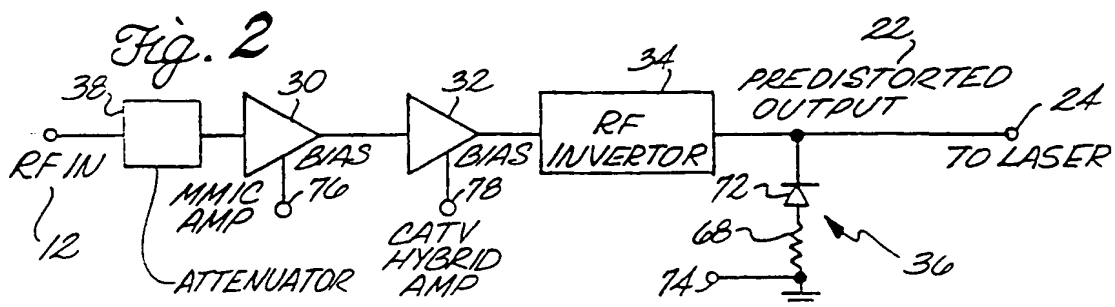
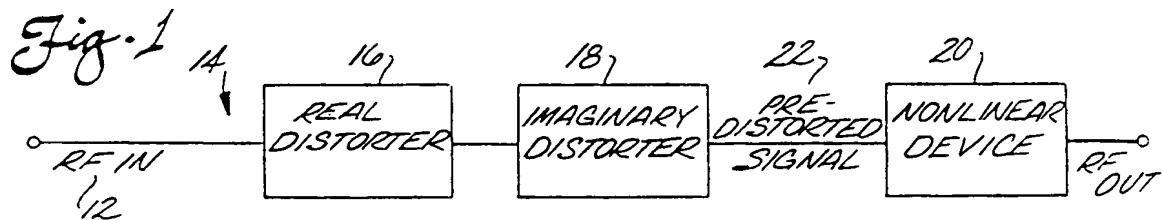


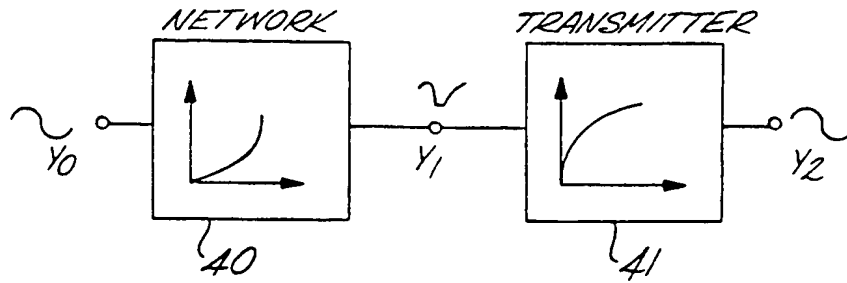
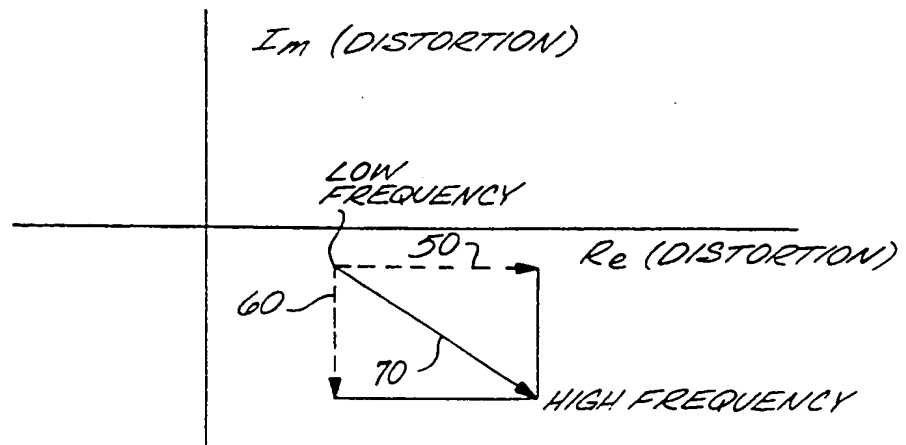
Fig. 6*Fig. 7*

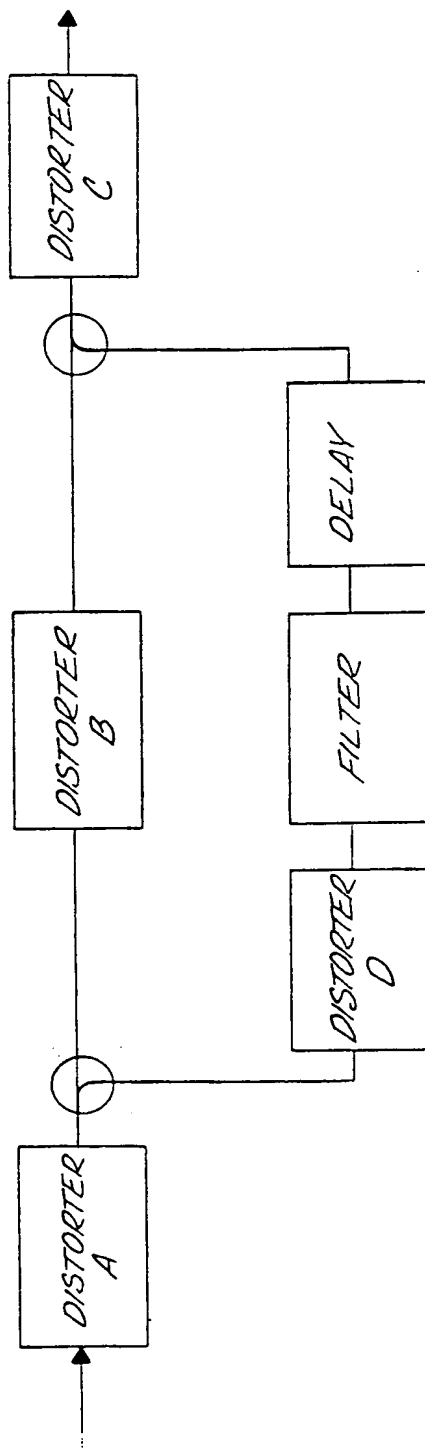
Fig. 8

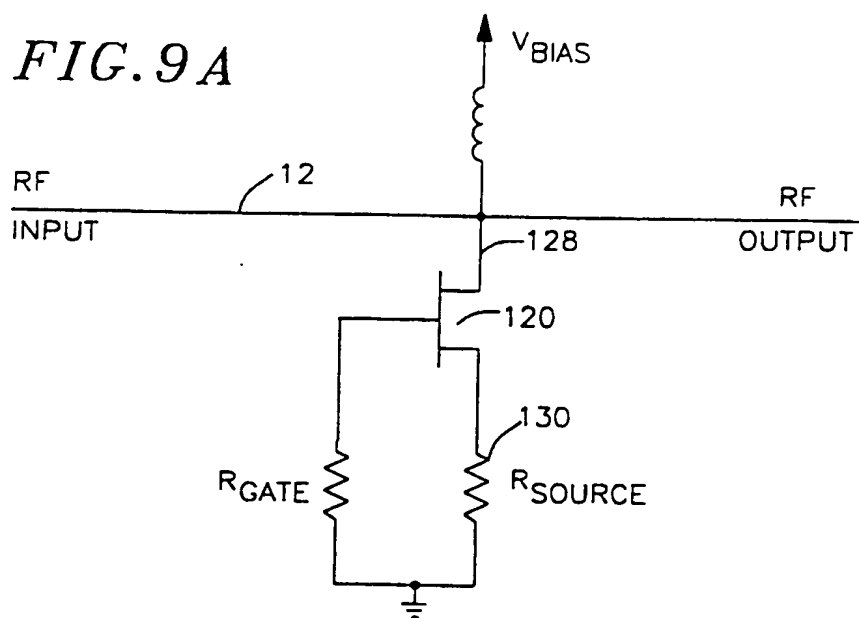
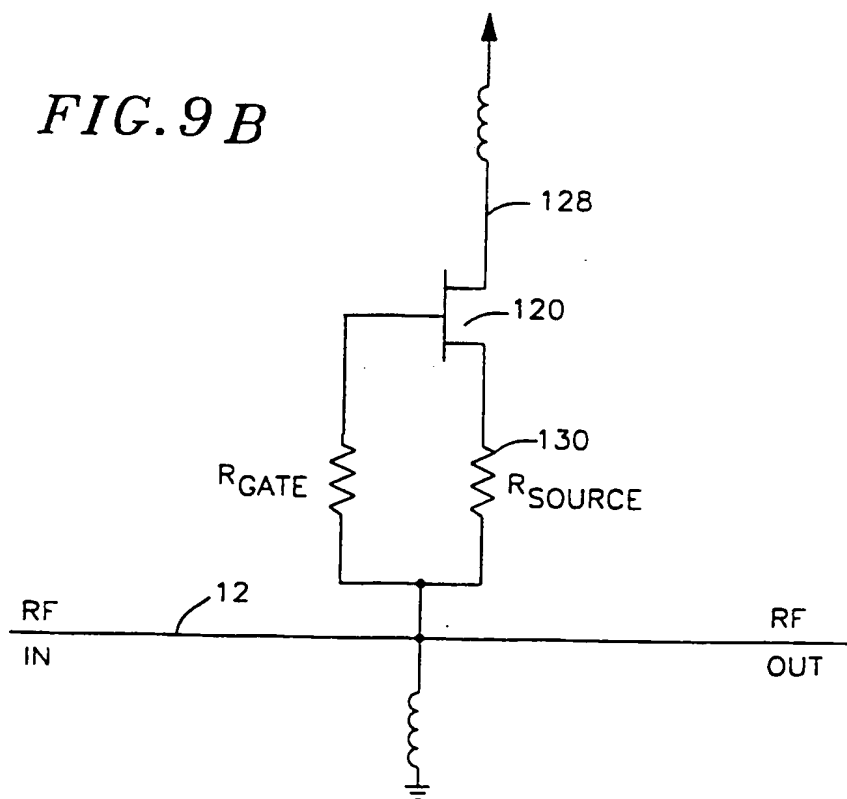
FIG. 9A*FIG. 9B*

FIG. 10 A

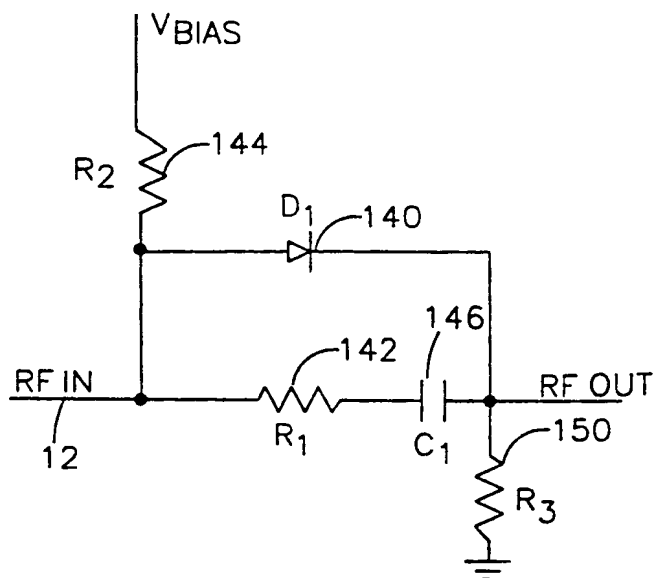
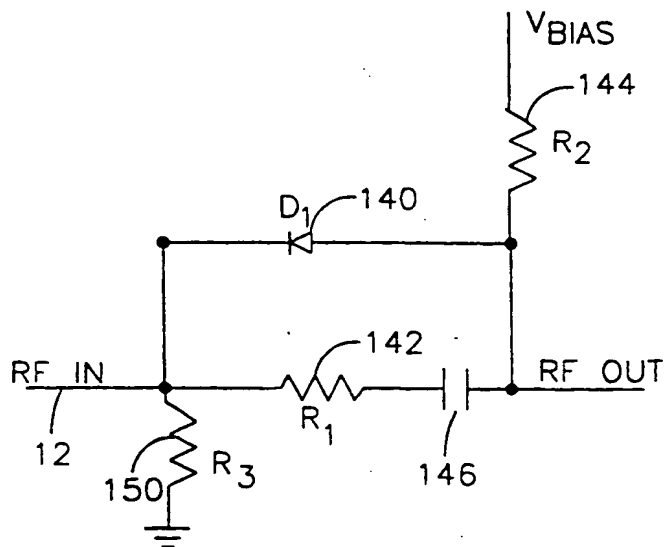


FIG. 10 B



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US95/06352

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) :H04B 10/04, 10/18

US CL :330/149; 332/160; 327/133; 359/161, 180, 187, 188; 455/115, 116

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 330/149; 332/160; 327/133; 359/161, 180, 187, 188; 455/115, 116

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

APS

search terms: real, imaginary, predistort###

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US, A, 5,049,832 (CAVERS) 17 September 1991, see abstract.	1, 9, 20, 40
A, P	US, A, 5,381,108 (WHITMARSH ET AL) 10 January 1995, figures 2, 4-5.	1, 9, 20, 40
Y	US, A, 4,992,754 (BLAUVELT ET AL) 12 February 1991, figs. 1 and 3.	46-52
A --- Y	US, A, 4,588,958 (KATZ ET AL) 13 May 1986, figs. 2a, 3, 10	29 49

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	*T	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be part of particular relevance	*X*	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
E earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*Y*	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	*Z*	document member of the same patent family
O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means		
P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		

Date of the actual completion of the international search

23 AUGUST 1995

Date of mailing of the international search report

15 SEP 1995

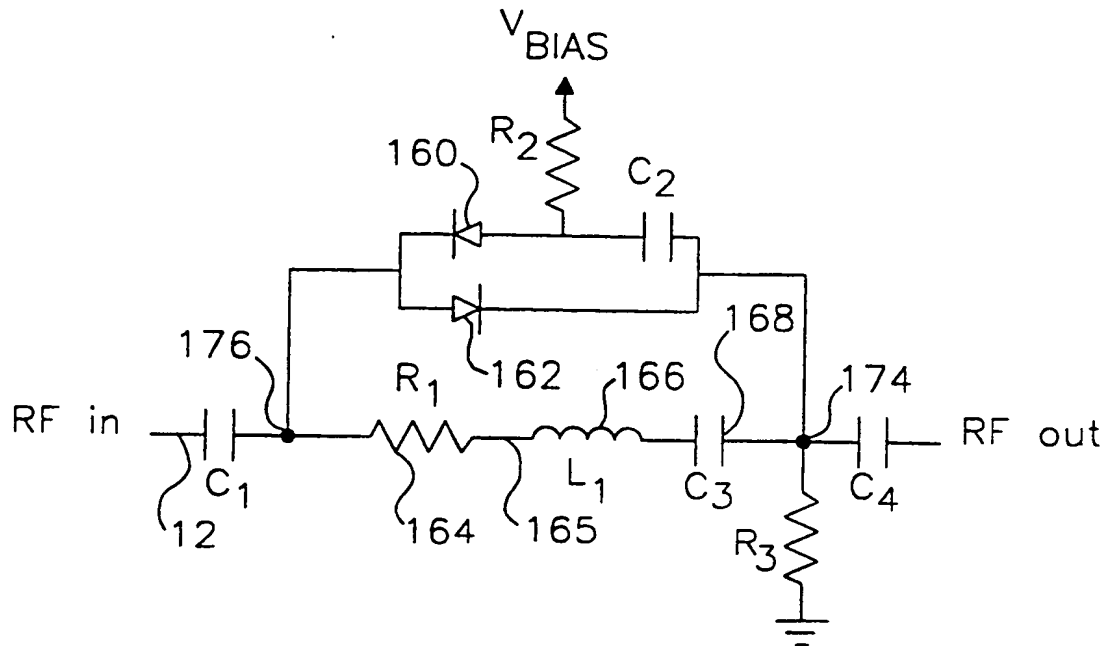
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FIG. 11 A*FIG. 11 B*